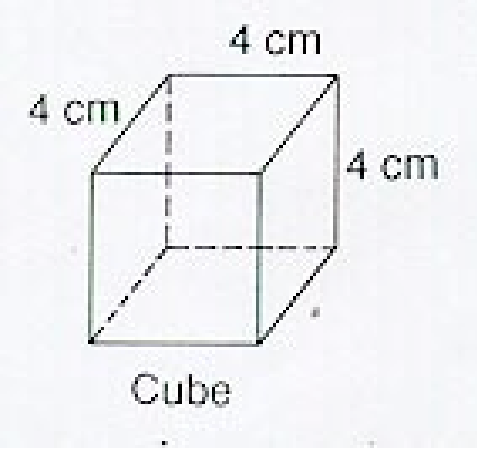
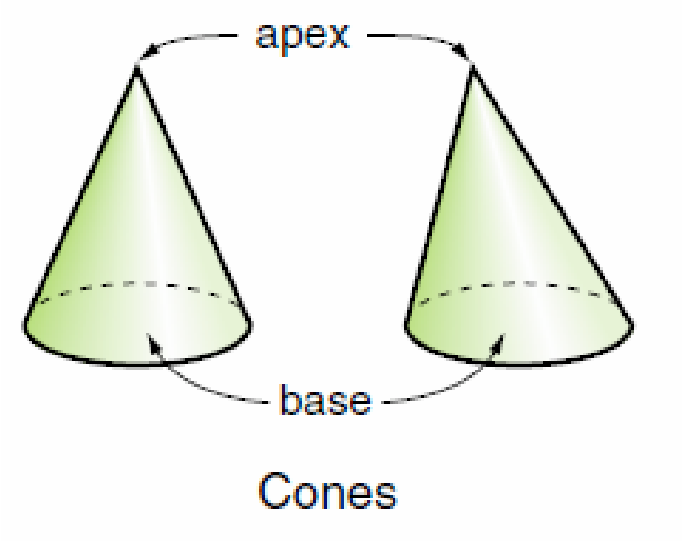
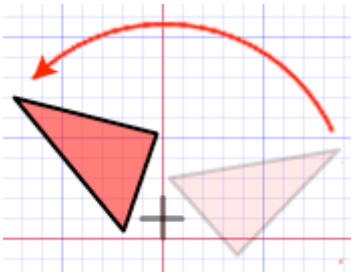
Capacity/Volume– the amount of space occupied by a 3-dimensional figure; the amount a container can hold; measured in units like cups, gallons, or liters



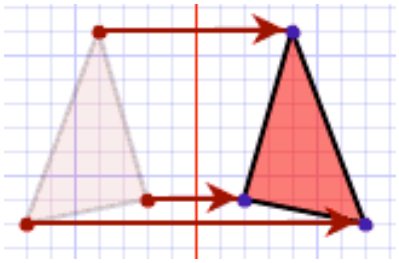
Cone – a geometric solid with a circular base, a vertex called an apex not in the plane of the base, and all of the line segments with one endpoint at the apex and the other endpoint on the circumference of the base



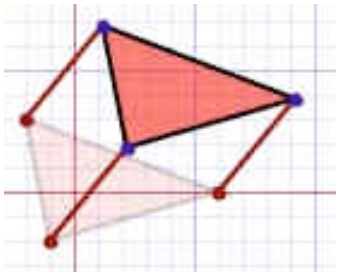
Congruent – figures having the same size and shape



Rotation (turn)

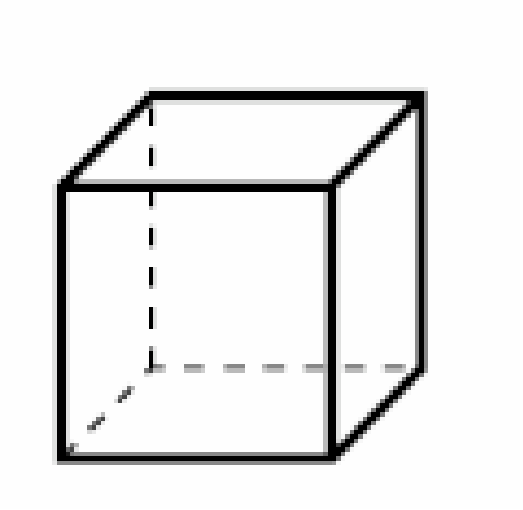


Reflection (flip)

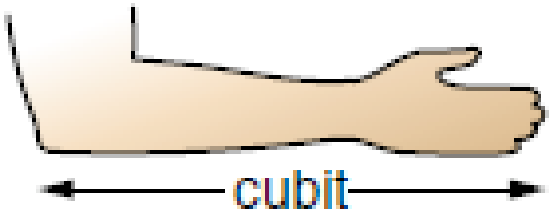


Translation (slide)

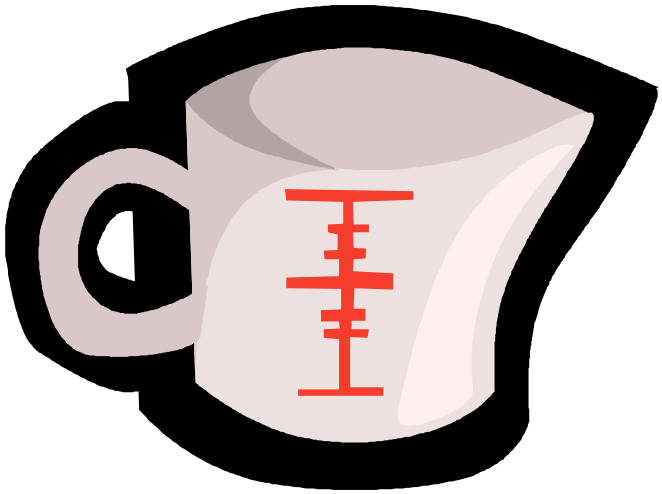
Cube – a 3-dimensional shape formed by 6 square faces that are all the same size



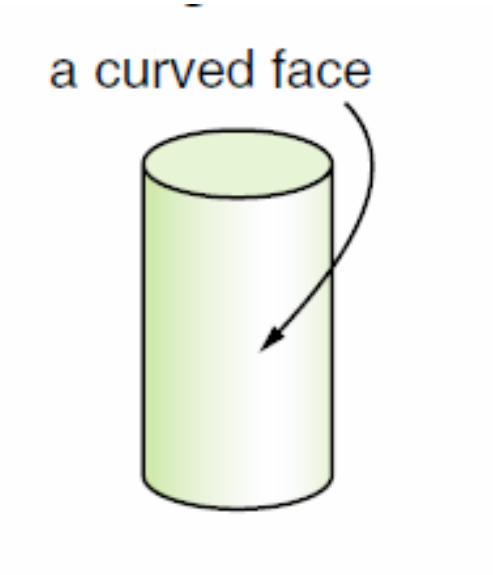
Cubit – an acient unit of length, measured from the point of the elbow to the end of the middle finger.



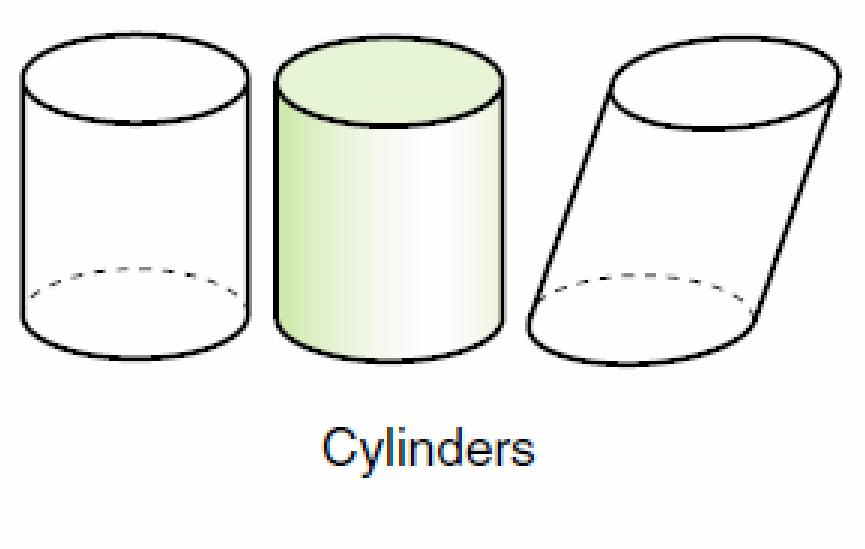
Cup (c) – a U.S. customary unit of volume or capacity equal to 8 fluid ounces or ½ pint



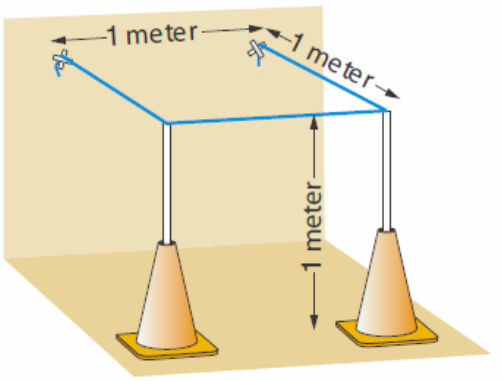
Curved Surface– the opposite of the flat surface on a 3-dimensional shape

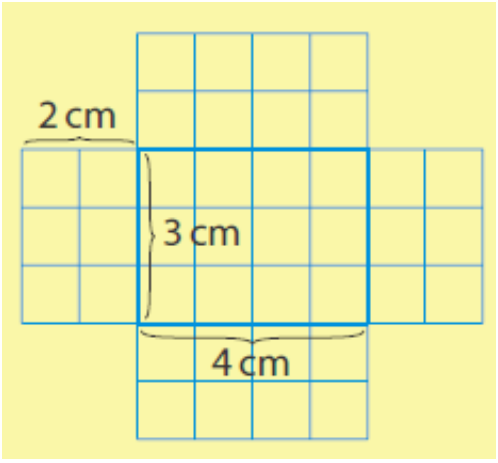


Cylinder – a geometric solid with two congruent, parallel circular regions for bases and a curved face formed by all the segments with an endpoint on each circle that are parallel to a segment with endpoints at the centers of the circles; also called a circular cylinder

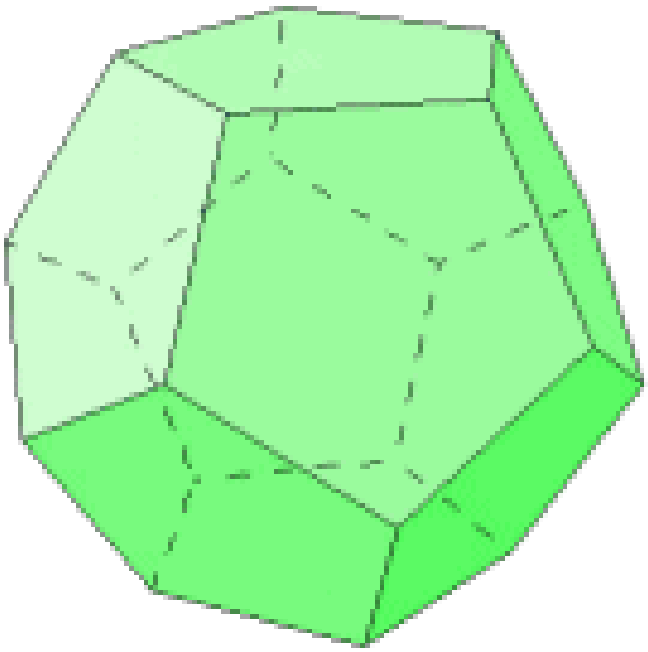


Dimensions – size and shape

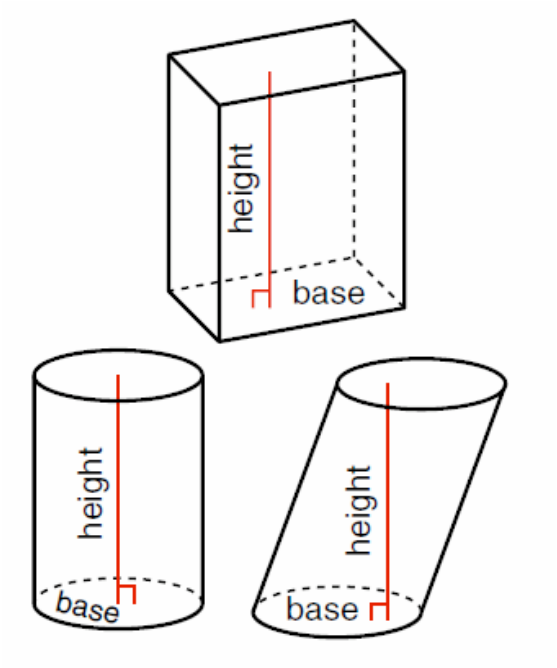




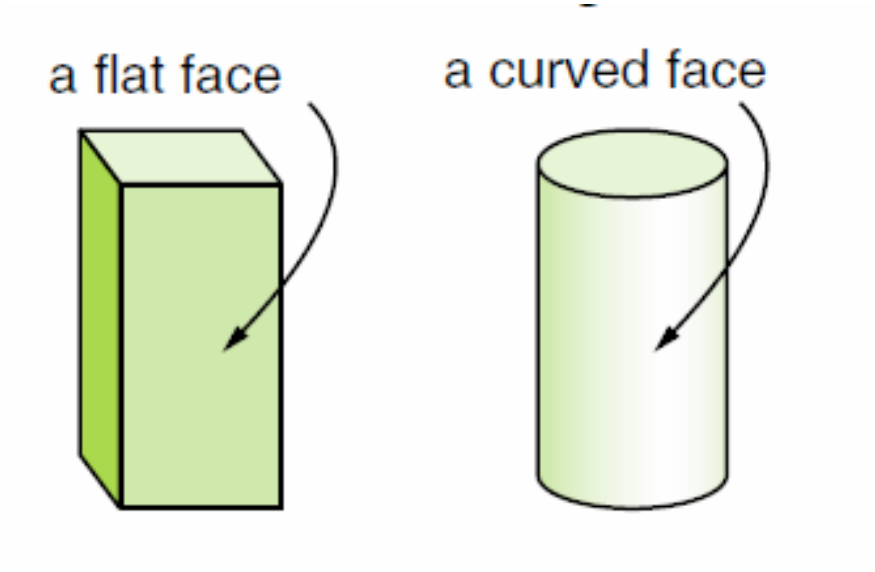
Dodecahedron – a 2-dimensional shape made of pentagons that are all the same size and shape



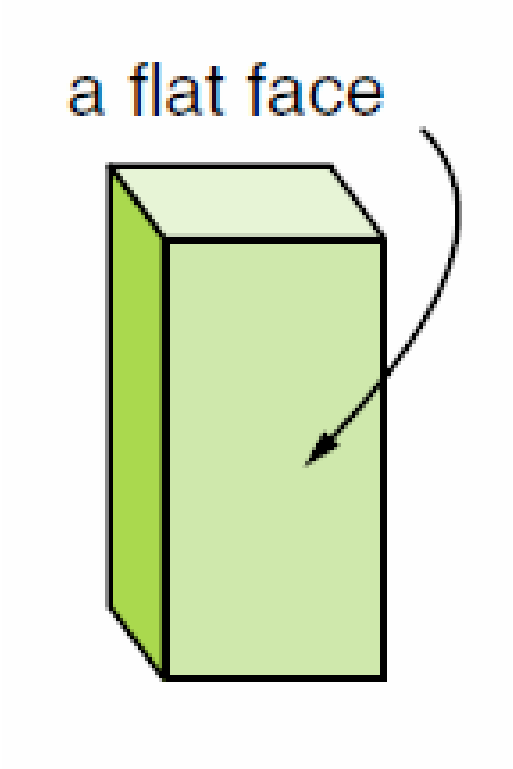
Edge – the length of the shortest line segment from a base of a prism or cylinder to the plane containing the opposite side; the height is perpendicular to the base



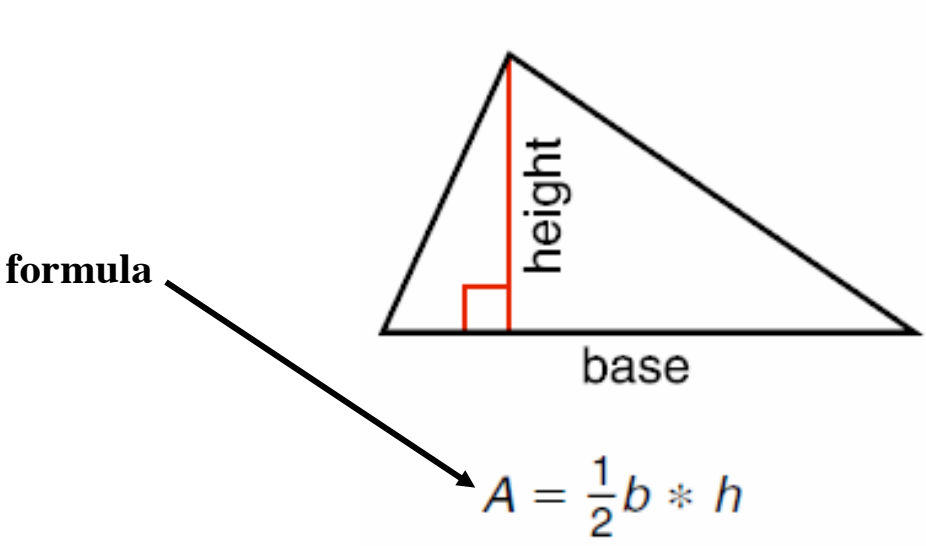
Face – a flat surface on a 3-dimensional shape; some special faces are called bases

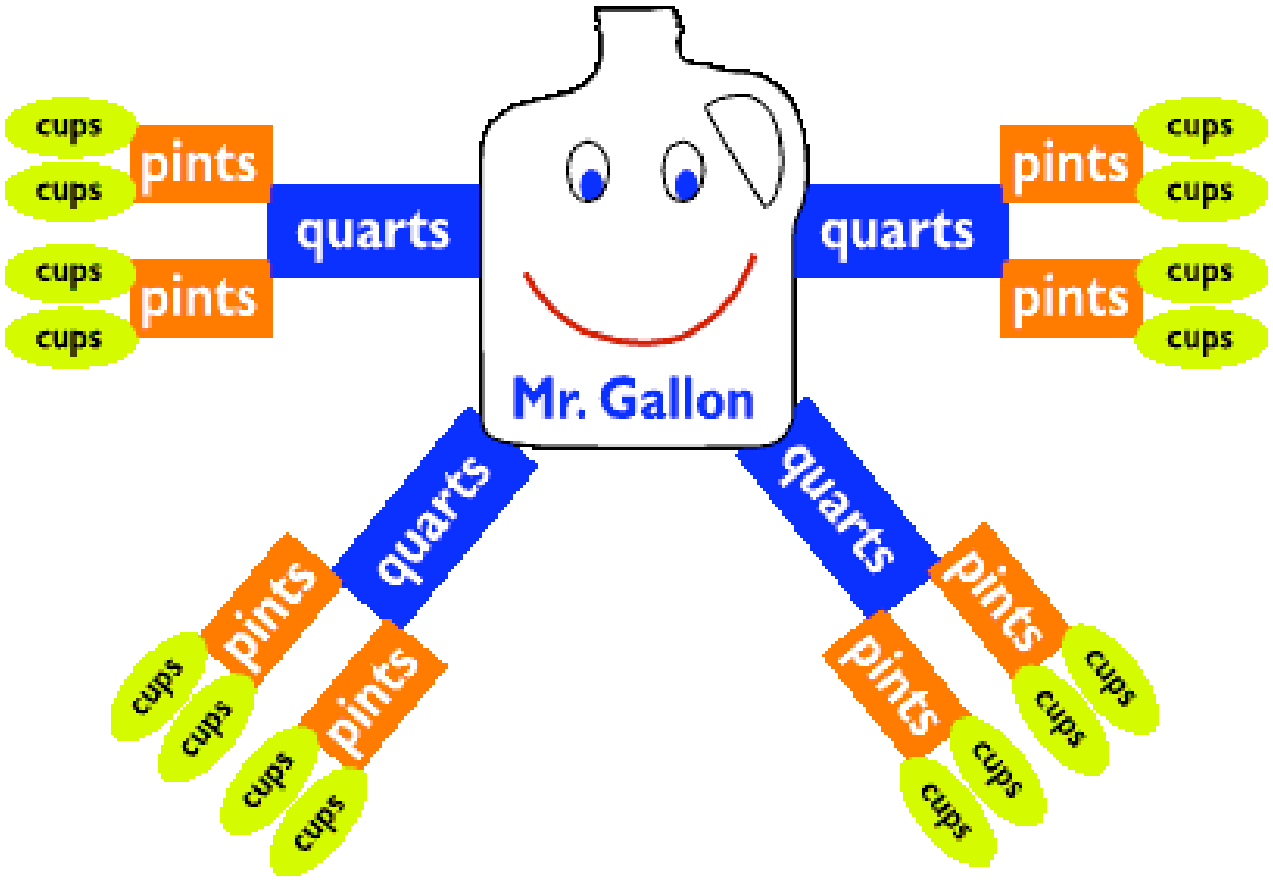


Flat Surface – a 2-dimensional shape



Formula – a general rule for finding the value of something; usually an equation with quantities represented by letter variables





Gallon – a U.S. customary unit of measure for capacity or volume

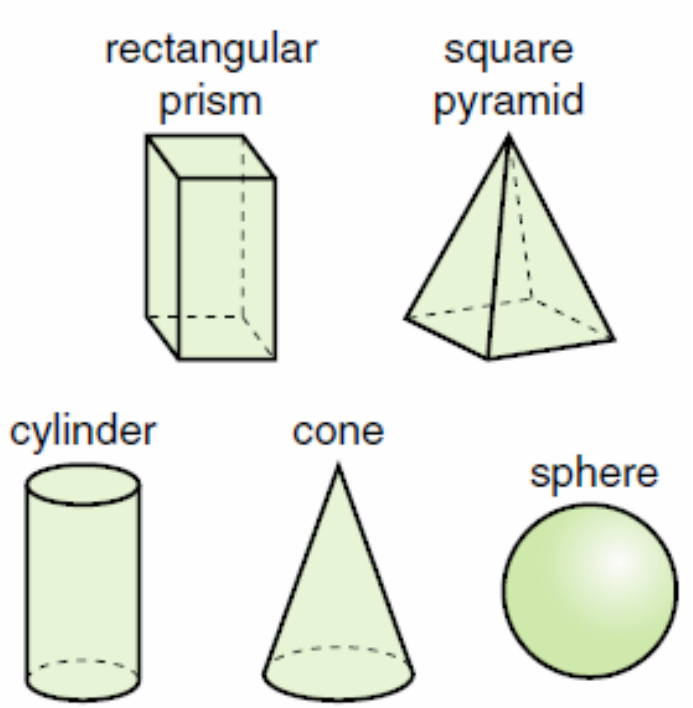
Quart - a U.S. customary unit of measure for capacity or volume; 4 quarts = 1 gallon

Pint - a U.S. customary unit of measure for capacity or volume; 2 pints = 1 quart

Cup - a U.S. customary unit of measure for capacity or volume; 2 cups = 1 pint

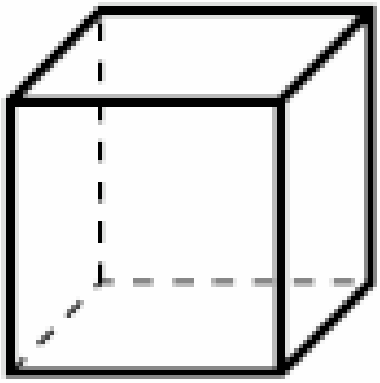
Ounce - a U.S. customary unit of measure for capacity or volume; 8 ounces = 1 cup

Geometric Solid – the surface or surfaces that make up a 3-dimensional figure such as a prism, pyramid, cylinder, cone, or sphere; a geometric solid is hollow; it does not include the points in its interior

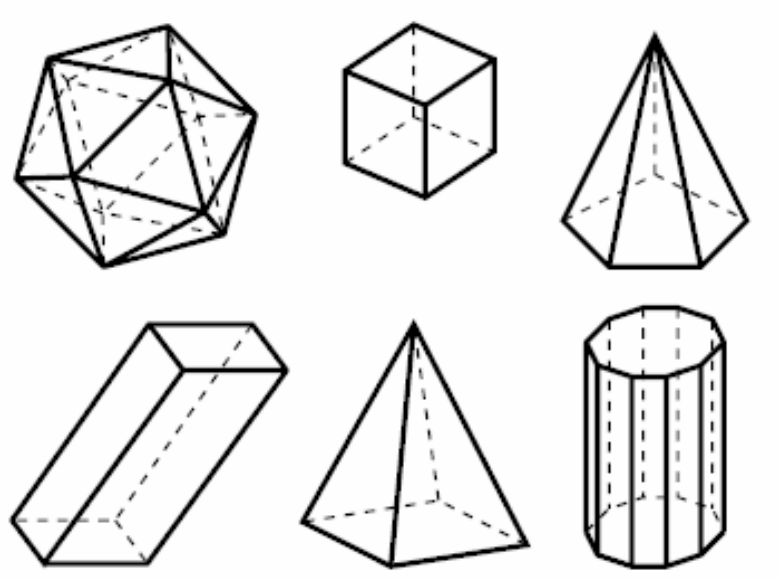


Gram – a metric unit of capacity or volume; 1 gram is equal to 1 cubic centimeter; 1,000 grams = 1 kilogram

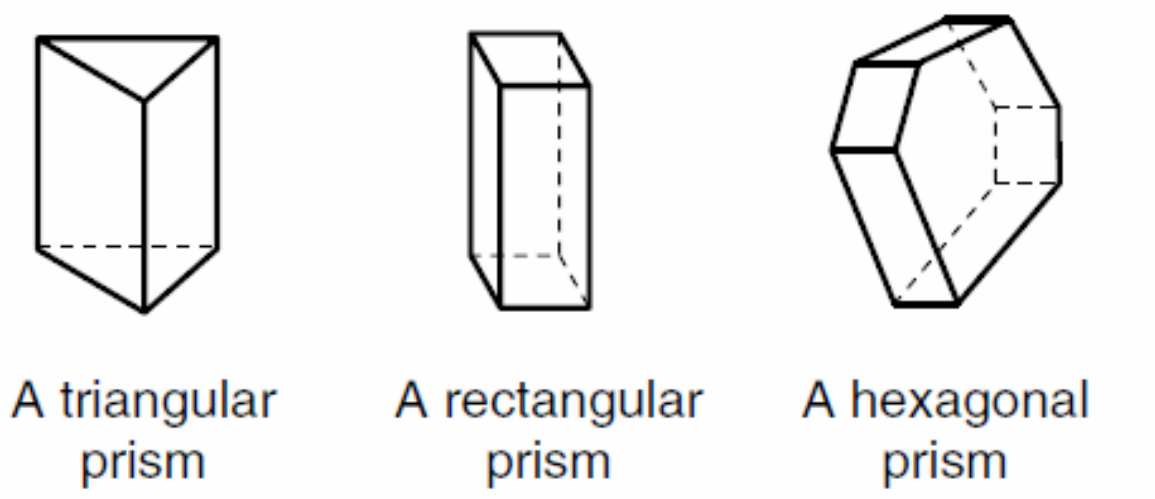
1 gram = 1 cubic centimeter



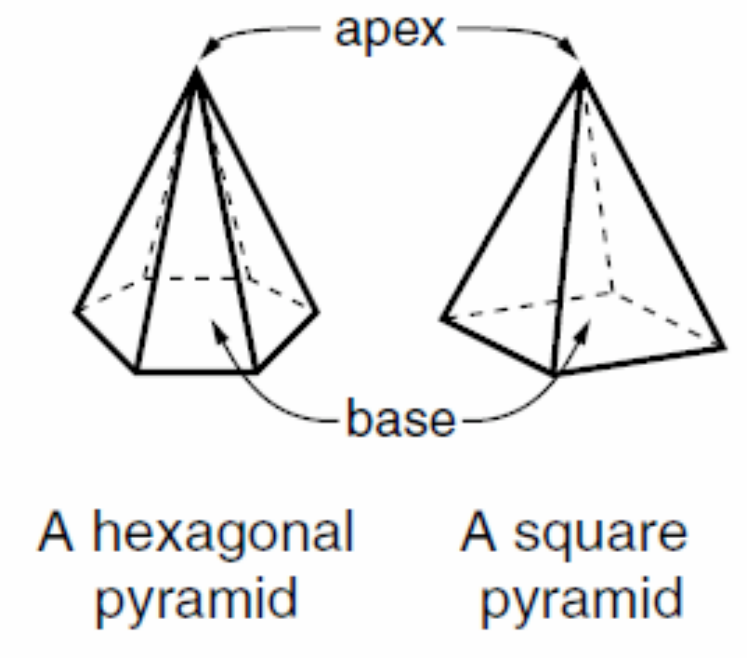
Polyhedron – a 3-dimensional figure formed by polygons with their interiors (faces) and having no holes; plural is polyhedrons or polyhedra



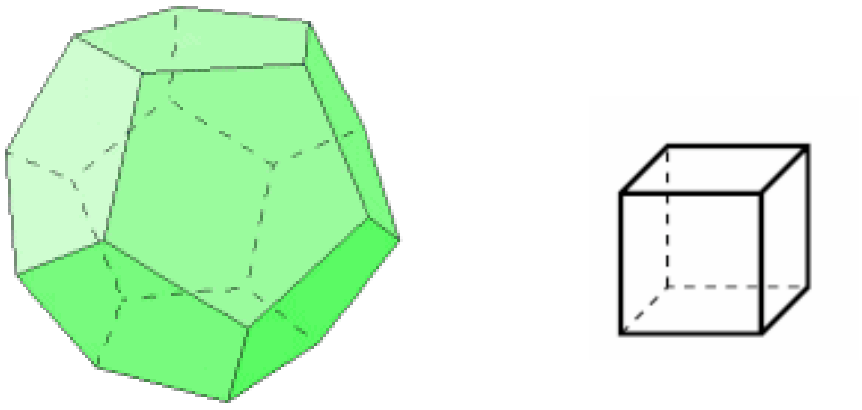
Prism – a polyhedron with two parallel and congruent polygonal regions for bases and lateral faces formed by all the line segments with endpoints on corresponding edges of the bases; lateral faces are parallelograms and intersect at lateral edges; in a right prism, the lateral faces are rectangular; prisms get their names from the shape of their bases



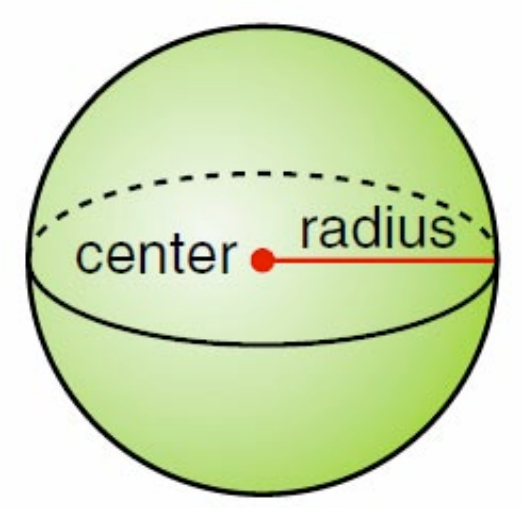
Pyramid – a polyhedron made up of any polygonal region for a base, a point (apex) not in the plane of the base, and all of the line segments with one endpoint at the apex and the other on an edge of the base; all faces except the base are triangular; pyramids get their name from the shape of their bases



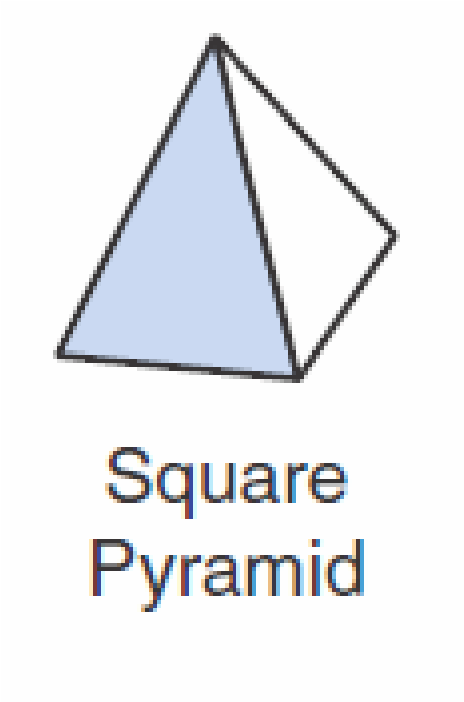
Regular Polyhedron – a polyhedron in which all faces and sides have the same measure



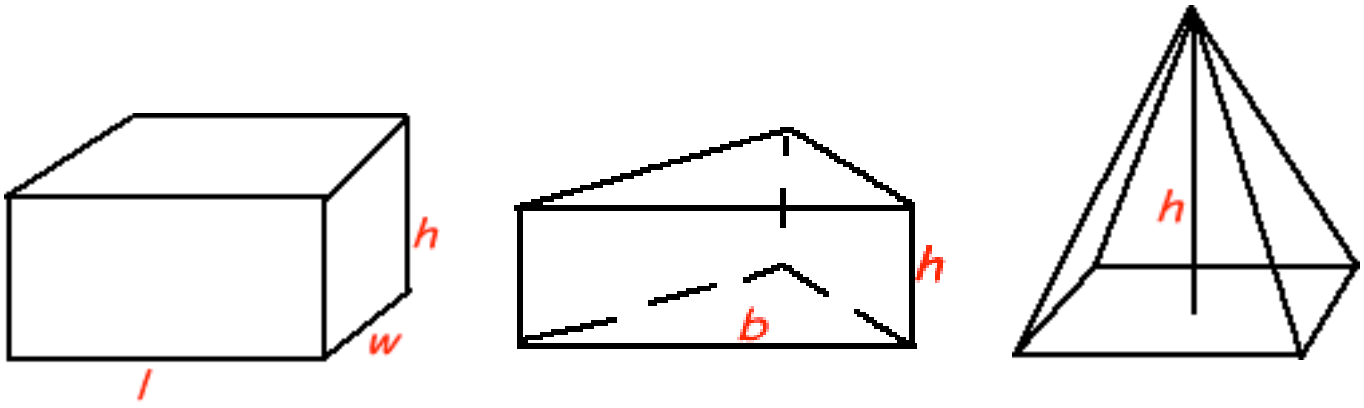
sphere – the set of all points in space that are an equal distance from a fixed point called the center of the sphere; the distance from the cednter to the sphere is the radius of the sphere; the diameter of a sphere is twice its radius; points inside a sphere are not part of the sphere



Square Pyramid – a pyramid whose base is a square



Surface Area – the area of the surface of a 3-dimensional figure; the surface area of a polyhedron is the sum of the areas of its faces



Vertex/Vertices – the point at which the rays of an angle, the sides of a polygon, or the edges of a polyhedron meet; plural is vertexes or vertices